

# The Farmington Times.

VOL. 43

FARMINGTON, ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.

NO. 23

## \$2,200,000 IN BONDS PAID

### The Doe Run Lead Company Has Prospered Wonderfully Under Democratic Administration

The past week the Doe Run Lead Company paid off and cancelled 2,200 bonds of \$1,000 each, aggregating \$2,200,000, a forceful illustration of the prosperity that has attended the lead mining business the past two or three years. It has been an insistent claim of Republican organs, leaders and politicians for time out of mind that any unusual spurt of business prosperity was due to the fact that the Republican party was in control of the government; that to this fact, even more than to an overruling providence, was due every bountiful harvest, the sunshine and the rain, and all the blessings attendant upon these. Empty dinner pails, unemployed thousands, business depressions and panics, that from time to time showed their ugly heads on the eve of national elections, were attributed to a wide-spread fear that the Democratic party might supplant the

beneficent guardianship of the Republican party over our country's broad domain.

Without following out the line of silly logic and applying it to the present Democratic administration, we will only say that the country was never in a better business and financial condition; and that ever since the McKinley administration the Doe Run Lead Company has borrowed and bonded itself for every dollar it could get, which it is admissible to suppose it would not have done if it had been in a prosperous condition, and that now under three years of a Democratic administration it has been enabled to pay off and cancel more than two million of bonded indebtedness. And further that the lead industry in this county has made more improvements and extensions and paid the highest wages in its history, in the past two years.

## TO PENITENTIARY FOR LIFE

### Two Youths, 17 and 19, Plead Guilty to Hold-Up and Murder in the First Degree

Frank Hill, 19 years of age, and John Whitt, 17, pleaded guilty to charges of murder in the first degree, filed against them by Prosecuting Attorney Davis, before Judge Hunkle last Wednesday morning. The premeditated and revolting character of the murder and the general reputation of the two youths were such that the court promptly sentenced each of them to life terms in the penitentiary.

On Monday night, June 12th, these two boys, armed with "the iron end or front of a buggy shaft," stealthily followed a Hungarian named Burniston Bramowich from near the M. R. & B. T. Railroad station at Flat River to the top of Federal Hill, where they knocked him in the head and robbed him, inflicting such injury that he died the following day. Parkhurst Sleeth found the Hungarian near the club house grounds the next morning in an unconscious condition, and the man died without ever recovering consciousness. He notified Prosecuting Attorney Davis of the matter. There was no clue as to who had assaulted the man, but Mr. Sleeth suggested to Mr. Davis that he might not be far wrong if he had Frank Hill arrested as a suspect. Accordingly, the home of Hill was visited by an officer, and he was told by the young man's mother that she didn't know where Frank was, that he had stayed with John Whitt the night before. The home of Whitt was then visited and John was accused of being implicated and told that Frank Hill had confessed the whole thing. Young Whitt then told the full story of the crime, and afterwards made a written confession.

In the meantime Hill had skipped to Jefferson county, and in a saloon where a deputy sheriff happened to be present made a remark to the effect that he was wanted down here.

The deputy promptly placed him under arrest and telephoned here to know about it. He was instructed to hold Hill and Deputy Sheriff Brown went to Jefferson county and got him.

The confession of young Whitt was to the effect that he and Hill had entered into a concerted plan to "knock some Hunkie (Hungarian) in the head and get some money." They met by agreement on the street by the restaurant near the M. R. & B. T. railroad station at Flat River. The train had just come in and they saw a Hungarian come down the street carrying a grip and bundle. Hill remarked, "there goes one, we'll get him." They followed their victim to Federal Hill, stopping at Manser & Manley's blacksmith shop where Hill picked up the iron end or front part of a buggy shaft, and continued their pursuit. Arriving at a certain point on Federal Hill, near the club house grounds, they came up to the Hungarian and Hill dealt him a blow on the head that knocked him down and subsequently resulted in his death. They then rifled the Hungarian's grip and searched his clothes for money.

At the preliminary examination Hill told about the same story except that he declared that it was Whitt who struck the blow. The case was called in the Circuit Court Wednesday morning to get their pleas, and both they were sentenced they left the court room laughing. Whitt remarking that he was just 17 that day and his sentence was his birthday gift. Neither of them seemed to have any moral sense of responsibility or realization of the heinous crime they had committed.

Within the last year Prosecuting Attorney Davis has convicted Whitt four times and Hill seven times of misdemeanors.

## The Times Needs No Space Killers

Someone was wondering why The Times last week did not print a big picture of President Wilson, who had just been re-nominated for a second term as Chief Magistrate of the Nation. This was no oversight on the part of The Times management. We did not think it essential that President Wilson's picture should again be published in these columns, at this time, as we believe that all our readers are quite familiar with the President's likeness. We believe that live news, such as The Times makes a specialty of, was more greatly to be desired by our subscribers than such space killers.

Anyway, Democratic candidates are not nominated on their looks, so much as on their ability to render acceptable service to the people. In this issue, therefore, appears the platform in full on which Woodrow Wilson will make his second race for President. The Times has little space in its news columns for pictures and in many papers. It is what the candidates stand for that count.

## A Few More

The following new subscribers to The Times have been received the past week: G. G. Rodgers, Blytheville, Ark.; John L. Boverie, Ste. Genevieve, Mo.; Sam J. McMin, Buchanan, Mo.; Mrs. Cynthia Matkin, Bismarck, Mo.; Renewals are: Sylvian AuBuchon, Parsons, Kan.; Marvin C. Williams, Columbia, N. M.

If peace is on the way, it certainly won't be arrested for speeding.

## Our Correspondents

The Farmington Times, is indeed proud of its corps of correspondents, and we do not feel that there is need of explaining to Times readers the reason for such feelings. Those who have been reading our several columns of news from different places throughout St. Francois county, we believe, are in position to bear testimony that our pleasurable feelings are correctly founded.

It will require additional evidence to convince The Times management that there is a county paper in the entire State of Missouri that has a more regular or more interesting or larger list of county correspondents. A new correspondent from Flat River makes her debut this week, and we know that you will agree with us, after reading those items, that she is a most interesting writer, and that you will hereafter look over her column.

## LICENSED TO MARRY

June 16, Clarence I. Cole and Beulah Murphy of Bonne Terre.

19th, Walter Bequette and Myrtle Byington of Lawrenceton.

19th, Chas. F. Dinwiddie and Verma Madden of Bonne Terre.

20th, Firman F. Newby of Leadwood and Nellie Brent of Farmington.

21st, Roy Ervin Rhoads of Leadwood and Dorothy Grace Butterfield of Farmington.

21st, F. G. Pearce of Terre Haute, Ind., and Irene M. Radle of Farmington.

21st, Jesse Schneider and Edna Polittle of Flat River.

21st, Earl Henry Madden and Besie Lee Wheeling of Bonne Terre.

20th, Kossuth C. Weber and Nancy Winston Gardner of Farmington.

## STATE HOSPITAL NO 4 TO BE INVESTIGATED

### Trouble to Be Adjusted After Searching Investigation by the State Board of Charities

During the past week there have been many conflicting reports and rumors on the streets of Farmington and throughout this county concerning the supposed differences between Dr. G. E. Scrutcheff, Superintendent of State Hospital No. 4, and the Board of Managers of the Hospital. From authoritative sources, which represent both the friends of Dr. Scrutcheff and the Board of Managers, we make the following statement:

That whatever differences exist between the Superintendent and the Board of Managers, these differences do not involve any charges of dishonesty or immorality, either as to the personal character or official character of Dr. Scrutcheff; but rather these differences are based on the policies of Dr. Scrutcheff as such superintendent, and the method of carrying out these policies, together with the undiplomatic way in which these policies and his management is carried on.

Dr. Scrutcheff does not feel that the Board of Managers should, if they deem it best, be permitted to both prefer charges and thereafter act as both judge and jury in trying him upon these charges, if they are made; and the Board of Managers, both individually and collectively, are of the same opinion as Dr. Scrutcheff as to this matter, and so expressed themselves both individually and officially by their actions hereinbefore stated; and for this reason Dr. Scrutcheff suggested to the Board of Managers, both in person and by his attorney that whatever differences existed between him and the Board of Managers be reduced to writing and sent to Governor Major with the request that the Governor direct and empower the State Board of Charities and Corrections under and by virtue of Article I, Chapter 19, R. S. 1909, to come to State Hospital No. 4 and make a thorough investigation of the whole subject matter, and after said thorough investigation has been so made by said Board it shall reduce its investigation to writing together with its findings and submit the same to Governor Major; and that Dr. Scrutcheff will abide by that investigation and findings; but that said investigation, if the Governor so desires, and if the said Board of Charities and Corrections shall determine that it is necessary, that the said Board be empowered to not only investigate the differences as to Dr. Scrutcheff, but that it may have the power to investigate all of the officers of State Hospital No. 4, including the Board of Managers; and that their investigation and finding shall be thorough, exhaustive and final as to the management of every department of State Hospital No. 4 and every officer of said Hospital.

We further are authoritatively informed that the Board of Managers has presented to Governor Major in writing such matters of differences as they may deem necessary for the aforesaid investigation, and have requested the Governor, if he deems it best, the premises being considered, to direct the State Board of Charities and Corrections to make an investigation along the lines stated above, and that the Board of Managers are willing to abide by said investigation and finding.

We believe that this course is the wisest and best for everyone concerned, and heartily agree with both Dr. Scrutcheff and the Board of Managers in this method of adjusting any differences that may exist in State Hospital No. 4. And we trust that the friends of the parties concerned will refrain from forming or expressing any ill-advised opinions concerning either Dr. Scrutcheff or the Board of Managers until this investigation and finding is made by the State Board of Charities and Corrections. We would further suggest that all officers and employees of State Hospital No. 4 refrain from any partisan statements or conduct concerning either the superintendent or the Board of Managers until the finding of this Board is filed with the Governor.

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## WAR WITH MEXICO SEEMS IMMINENT

### Situation Anything But Assuring--A U. S. Scouting Troop and Carranzistas Clash with Bloody Result

The Mexican situation is tense and war with that unhappy and anarchy-ridden country is imminent if it has not already begun. The defacto Carranzista government made an imperative demand upon the United States government that the expeditionary troops sent into Mexico in pursuit of Villa and his bandits be withdrawn immediately. The Mexican note was couched in insulting language. Secretary of State Lansing forwarded a reply to the Mexican note Tuesday, recounting the atrocities of the Mexicans and the defacto government's inability or refusal to protect American lives and stop the incursions of bandits on the border, and gave Carranza to understand that the American troops would not be withdrawn and that it was up to him.

Since the Columbus raid by Villa, other bandit incursions have been made across the border and pursued on Mexican soil, and the situation has been growing worse right along. So bad indeed has it become that early in the week by instructions of the President, Secretary of War Baker through the Governors of the several States ordered the mobilization of 100,000 State Guards, proportioned among the States, for service on the border or for such eventualities as might occur, and they are being mobilized and moved in that direction. It is still hoped that war may be averted, but it looks as if the foolhardy Carranza and his subordinate officers and the universal prejudice of the Mexican people against Americans are bound to culminate in armed hostilities.

Only last Wednesday a scouting party from General Pershing's command was attacked about ninety miles south of El Paso by a band of Carranzista soldiers under Gen. Gomez, in which some twenty of our boys were killed and the Mexicans are reported to have lost more. The Mexican General, Felix Gomez, was killed in thought to have been a portion of the Tenth U. S. Regiment of negroes. This clash is likely to precipitate others, and ere this is put in type the "dogs of war" may be at their bloody work.

The Missouri State Guards responded promptly to the call of the Secretary of War, and are the first on their way to the border. A couple of weeks ago due to the foresight of Governor and Adjutant General John B. O'Meara, the Missouri State Guards were mustered in under the new Army Preparedness Act and were ready for a call at any moment. Missouri was the first State to muster its guards under the new laws.

By Associated Press  
El Paso, Texas, June 21.—American and Carranza troops fought a bloody battle today, only a few hours before President Wilson's 6,000-word had gone forward to Mexico City. With which side victory rested is not known.

The engagement occurred on the Santo Domingo ranch, near the Mexican town of Carrizal, which is nine miles southwest of Villa Ahumada, the Mexican field headquarters in Northern Chihuahua. The number of dead Americans or Mexicans is not definitely known, but nearly a score of Gen. Pershing's men are said to have been killed and the Mexicans are said to have lost more than two scores.

Seventeen Americans are declared by Mexican officials to have been captured and to have been hurried to Chihuahua City under guard. A machine gun used by the Mexicans is reported to have done heavy execution. The Americans engaged are thought to have been members of a troop from the Tenth Cavalry, a negro regiment, returning from a scouting trip to Guzman. The size of the Mexican force, whose commander, Felix Gomez, was killed, is not known.

## THREE IMPORTANT CIVIL CASES TRIED THIS WEEK

### All Pertaining to the Stock Transfer, Dissolution and Right to Examine Books of Doe Run Lead Co.

The St. Francois County Circuit Court convened in adjourned session last Monday, and three quite important civil cases were called and tried, which the court took under advisement.

The first one was a mandamus case whereby Robert Holmes sought to cause the Doe Run Lead Company to transfer on its books certain twenty-three shares in the Doe Run Lead Company from the name of one Montgomery to him. The St. Joseph Lead Company was, last May, permitted to interplead, and set up as a defense that these twenty-three shares were held by the Bank of Commerce of St. Louis as collateral security for a loan, and was to turn in this stock and exchange it for St. Joseph Lead Company stock, according to an agreement theretofore entered into. The bank sold the stock on April 16, 1915, in St. Louis, at the east court house door to Mr. Holmes, who had no knowledge of any agreement between the pledgor and the bank with the St. Joseph Lead Company. This case was heard in full, and by the court taken under advisement until October 2, 1916.

The second case was on the petition and application of the Doe Run Lead Company to be permitted to sell all its holdings and stock to the St. Joseph Lead Company and then dissolve the Doe Run Company. Messrs. Holmes and Maynard, by their attorneys, filed a demurrer to this petition, asserting and claiming that under the laws of Missouri the St. Joseph Lead Company could not purchase the stock of the Doe Run Lead Company, (over 90 per cent of whose stock had been purchased by the St. Joseph Lead Company) and vote the same, and for this reason, the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders had not been secured, and thereupon the prayer of its petition could not be granted. After an argument extending throughout most of Tuesday, the court took this case also under advisement until October 2, 1916.

The third was a mandamus case against the Doe Run Lead Company, the St. Joseph Lead Company and the M. R. & B. T. Railway Company,

wherein Mr. Holmes seeks to "get a look in" at the books of these several companies as to certain coal deals. The companies made answer or return to those alternation writs of mandamus, and these cases also went over to October 2, 1916.

The case of James A. Perry against the Doe Run Lead Co. for the recovery of money which plaintiff averred was loaned to the company through the late F. P. Graves, then Superintendent of the Doe Run Lead Company, was settled in the Circuit Court of this county last Wednesday (the court being in adjourned session) by the payment of \$9,998 to Perry by the company.

On May 25th, at the regular May term, in a jury trial, a judgment for \$8,783 with interest from February 14, 1913, at 6 per cent, was awarded Perry, and the company immediately filed a motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment. On Tuesday of this week the company's motion for a new trial was withdrawn, and satisfaction of judgment for \$9,998 was entered of record in open court. The settlement was the result of a compromise, as there were two other claims of a similar nature on file against the company—one by Bridget Perry and the other by Lenora Perry. These two claims were dropped for \$100 each, the company paying the costs of litigation.

It appeared from the evidence at the trial which closed on May 25th, awarding judgment to James A. Perry, that defendant had been an employee of the Doe Run Lead Company, and that at sundry times he had loaned to the late F. P. Graves, then Superintendent, money for the use of the company, receiving therefor notes of the company for the amounts so loaned. These notes were later renewed, and in the renewal were signed by Mr. Graves, but not as Superintendent or for the company, evidently an oversight on his part. After Mr. Graves' removal as Superintendent, the company refused to recognize the notes as a debt against it, and suit was brought by Mr. Perry, with the result given. It is said that there are other notes of a similar character outstanding, but of that we have no definite information.

## What Kind of Politics Do You Call This?

Deputy Sheriffs Sam Doss and Spurgeon Ditch captured Oscar Hull at Marquand, in Madison county, yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, after a long chase. They arrived in Farmington with the prisoner yesterday afternoon, where Hull made the following affidavit, which appears to indicate that Hull would never have made his break for liberty had it not been for the encouragement he received from an officer, whose duty it is to preserve the peace.

What do these things mean? Is this the fore-runner of the character of campaign the Republicans are preparing to conduct in St. Francois county? Read the following sworn statement carefully and consider. It furnishes abundant food for thought: State of Missouri, }  
County of St. Francois, }

This affiant, being duly sworn, on his oath, says that the matter and facts herein set forth are true to the best of his knowledge and belief; That on last Monday, he, together with Bill Ross, John Whitt and Frank Hill, were taken by Sam Doss and Less Mitchell, deputy sheriffs, to Flat River to attend the preliminary trial of John Whitt and Frank Hill, to be held before Squire Ramsey at the Squire's office in Flat River; that after I had testified in the said trial, the trial being held in the back room of the said Squire's office, I went to the front door and there I met Joe Downs. After we had spoken a few words we went across the street and sat down on the steps of a church, and while

there, along came Mr. Markley. So I said to Downs, her comes Markley; I want to speak to him. And as he came up, I got up and we spoke and shook hands. I had been with him, I think, about 5 minutes, when I went back to the Squire's office, and went inside along with Less Mitchell, who had been standing on the outside while I was across the street with Downs. Then, as we went, Less and I, Less went back to the inside door and looked in where the trial was being held. I picked up a newspaper and started to read, and after reading a few lines, laid the paper down and moved over near an outside window. As I did so, I motioned to, or asked, Jake Schaffer, who was standing outside near the front door. He came in to where I was and I said this to him, "Jake, I have just had a talk with Mr. Markley, and he tells me that nothing can be done for me—that all I see for me, is to beat it." Then Jake said, "Go to it and beat it; damned if I hunt for you." And then he started away. I then took hold of his coat sleeve and said wait. Then I looked at the window and at where Less Mitchell was standing just inside near the inner door. Then it was that Jake looked around and winked at me. I then jumped out of the window as Jake started for the inner door.

O. W. HULL.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of June, 1916.  
My term ends Dec. 23, 1916.  
THOS. C. YOUNG,  
Notary Public.  
(SEAL)

News of the battle was received in Juarez early this afternoon by Gen. Francisco Gonzales, Carranza commander of the military zone of the border.

For some reason Gen. Gonzales kept the story secret until late in the afternoon, when an American, J. C. Huppel, returning to the border from the interior, brought to El Paso the news that he had seen numbers of Mexican dead along the Mexican Central railroad tracks at Villa Ahumada and had been told that there had been an encounter with the "gringos."

Gen. Gonzales' first step after confirming the news was to issue a statement placing the blame on the American commander. He charged that the American troops fired first on the Mexicans and that their shots were directed at a courier who had just presented to them a request that they retire.

American Army officers declared absolute disbelief in Gen. Gonzales' assertions. The opinion was expressed that if the Americans fired on the Mexicans they did so because it was

necessary to insure their own safety. Whichever side began the engagement, the Mexicans had the advantage, for they had provided themselves with a machine gun, and this is supposed to have done deadly execution in the ranks of the Americans. That the latter were not inefficient, however, was proven by the number of Mexican dead and wounded removed to Villa Ahumada and witnessed by Americans coming north on a train bound to Juarez.

The battle began about 10:30 a. m. and lasted not more than an hour. It apparently ended by both sides withdrawing. The failure of Gen. Pershing to report on it indicated that the American survivors had not returned to their base at an early hour tonight.

Mrs. J. C. Watson returned home Wednesday from a visit to her mother at Marion, Ill.

If Villa were a true patriot he would go and occupy his ready-made tomb and solve a vexing problem.